initiative for facilitating the development of a few Ultra Mega Power Projects of about 4000 MW capacity each under the tariff based competitive bidding route using cost effective super critical technology.

(iii) The Government of India has been assisting wherever required, to resolve issues coming in the way of implementation of IPPs, including setting up of an Inter-Institutional Group (IIG) comprising of senior representatives from the Financial Institutions and Ministry of Power to facilitate early financial closure of power projects.

Encouraged by the enabling legislative framework and the above initiatives, 16 private sector power projects aggregating to capacity of 7320 MW have achieved financial closure over last two years and have commenced construction.

Reconstitution of State Electricity Boards

†*543. SHRI AJAY MAROO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States where Electricity Boards have been constituted separately for generation, transmission and distribution of electricity under the Electricity Act, 2003;

(b) which States have not constituted separate Boards;

(c) the reasons stated by the States for non-constitution of the Boards; and

(d) the action taken against the States which have not constituted their Boards?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) Prior to the enactment of the Electricity Act, 2003, some States had enacted State Electricity Reform Acts, providing for reforms in their power sector. The Electricity Act, 2003 also has provisions for reorganization of the State Electricity Boards (SEBs).

The State Governments of Assam, Maharashtra and West Bengal have reorganized their SEBs under the provisions of the Electricity Act, 2003.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The States of Orissa, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Delhi, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have reorganized their SEBs under their respective State Electricity Reforms Acts. The Electricity Act, 2003 has saved those provisions of these State Acts which are not inconsistent with the Electricity Act, 2003.

Section 172 (a) of the Electricity Act, 2003 provides that the State Government may, by notification, authorize the SEB to continue to function as the State Transmission Utility (STU) or a licensee for such further period beyond the period of one year from 10.6.2003 (*i.e.* the date of the Electricity Act, 2003 coming into force) as may be mutually decided by the Central Government and the State Government. The State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand, Kerala, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Meghalaya and Himahcal Pradesh have, from time to time, authorised their SEBs to continue as the STU and a licensee under this provision of the Act. The Government of Assam has authorised the Assam SEB to continue only as a trading licensee. The reasons stated by these States in their requests to the Central Government for continuation of their SEBs as the STU and/or a licensee and the period of such continuation as decided by the Central Government and the State Government are given in the Statement (*See* below).

Other States/Union Territories have Electricity Departments, except Tripura which has corporatized its Electricity Department.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer given to parts (a) to (c) of the Question.

Statement

Details regarding period of continuation of SEBs

Sl. No.	Name of State	Date up to which continuation decided for SEB as STU and/ or licensee	Reasons given by State Government for seeking time under section 172(a) of the Act
1	2	3	4
1.	Bihar	09-09-2007	State has decided to reorganise its SEB. Power Finance Corporation is providing consultancy which is yet to be completed.

1	2	3	4
2.	Jharkhand	30-06-2007	Scheme for reorganization of Jharkhand SEB into 4 companies has been approved by State Government. Operational issues are to be resolved.
3.	Kerala	09-06-2007	State has appointed a four Member Expert Committee to look into restructuring of Kerala SEB. They have taken various policy initiatives for improvements and are already seeing good results. They feel that re-organization at this stage would adversely affect these initiatives.
4.	Punjab	09-06-2007	The State Government wanted to study the experience of other States where restructuring of the SEBs has taken place. While seeking extension upto 9-6-2007 for continuation of Punjab SEB as the STU and/or licensee they had indicated that in view of the then forthcoming State Assembly election, it would not be possible for the State Government to deliberate and take action on important and sensitive issues such as restructuring of the SEB.
5.	Chhattisgarh	09-06-2007	Process of restructuring is at advanced stage. In view of their preparedness, the State Government were requested by the Central Government to complete reorganization by 31-12-06. On their subsequent request, further continuation of 6 months has been agreed to.
6.	Tamil Nadu	09-06-2007	CRISIL has been engaged as consultant to suggest restructuring model. The State Government is discussing with

1	2	3	4
			employees' unions and also watching reorganization in other States.
7.	Meghalaya	09-06-2007	The consultant, Power Finance Corporation has given its report on corporatization of Meghalaya SEB. An Empowered Committee constituted by State Cabinet was last reported to be examining the report. State has assured to complete reorganization process in due course.
8.	Himachal Pradesh	09-06-2007	State has engaged Administrative Staff College of India (ASCI) as consultant to advise on suitable model for restructuring.

Note: Assam has already separated generation, transmission and distribution from the Assam SEB and agreement of the Central Government has been obtained for ASEB continuing only as trading licensee for a period up to 9-6-2007.

Power situation in Rajasthan

*544. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether power shortage is hampering industrial and agricultural growth in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the total demand and supply of power in rural/urban/tribal/hilly/desert areas of Rajasthan, during the last three years, year-wise and sector-wise (industrial, agricultural, commercial and domestic etc.);

(c) the power scenario, at present in Rajasthan;

(d) the measures initiated/contemplated to meet power shortage;

(e) the financial allocations made for the purpose by the Centre;

(f) whether any proposals from Rajasthan regarding power generation are pending with the Centre; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?